(c) The respective State Pollution Control Boards and the Pollution Control Committees of the Union Territories have initiated action against the defaulting units, after reviewing the pollution control status on a case by case basis.

Pollution caused by smoking

3555. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some adverse affects have been noticed from pollution caused by smoking vis-a-vis smoke emitted by vehicles in big cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, city-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to take some measures to do away with such a situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The major adverse effects of tobacco smoking are increased risk of cancer, lung diseases, coronary heart diseases, peripheral vascular disease, stroke and premature termination of pregnancy in women and low birth weight of new-born babies. The principal health effects of the major vehicular pollutants such as oxides of nitrogen and suspended particulate matter are respiratory diseases and increased susceptibility to infection, Carbon monoxide can effect neuro-behavioural functions and present a risk to the foetus. Lead particulates may impair the normal intellectual development and learning ability in children. Some of the volatile organic constituents such as benzene from automotive fuels are carcinogenic. It is, however, difficult to make a comparison between health effects due to smoking and those due to pollutants emitted from vehicles. The vehicular emission load in some of the cities in given in the enclosed statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Steps taken by the Government to control vehicular emissions in the country are as follows:

(1) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.

(2) A network of ambient air quality monitoring stations has been set-up.

(3) Air pollution Control areas have been notified.

(4) Gross emission standards for all vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The Ministry of Surface Transport have advised various State Transport Directorates to enforce the gross emission standards with effect from 1st March, 1990.

(5) The Mass Emission standards for vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The standards for petrol driven vehicles have been into force from April 1, 1991 and standards for diesel driven vehicles have come into force from April 1, 1992.

Every manufacturer of motor vehicles is required to submit a prototype of the vehicles manufactured for test by an agency specified by the Government and give a certificate for conformity of producing in compliance of the provision of the Rules including emission standards. This provision has come into force April 1, 1991.

(6) Public awareness campaigns have been launched about vehicular pollution.

(7) Draft notification notifying mass emission limits to be effective from 01.04.1995 has been issued under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The same have also been issues as Direction to CPCB this Ministry under the Air (pollution & Control) Act, 1981.

(8) Unleaded petrol has been introduced from April 1, 1995 for new cars fitted with catalytic convertors in four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

Statement

Estimated Vehicular Emission Load in Metropolitan Cities

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Vehicular Pollution Load (Tons per Day)					
		Particular	Sulphur Dioxide	Oxides of Nitrogen	Hydrocarbon	Carbon Monoxide	Total
1.	Delhi	8.58	7.47	105.38	207.98	452.51	871.92
2.	Bombay	4.66	3.36	53.02	90.17	391.60	548.80
3.	Bangalore	2.18	1.47	21.85	65.42	162.80	253.72
4.	Calcutta	2.71	3.04	45.58	36.57	156.87	244.77
5.	Ahmedpur	2.46	2.41	33.58	56.46	149.28	243.94
6.	Pune	1.99	1.77	13.50	61.00	135.00	212.76
7.	Madras	1.95	1.68	23.91	42.05	119.35	188.54
8.	Hyderabad	1.62	1.30	14.03	46.94	105.14	169.03
9.	Jaipur	2.98	1.04	12.74	17.45	42.73	74.98
10.	Kanpur	0.66	0.90	11.14	18.53	49.35	71.99
11.	Lucknow	0.95	0.79	18.07	18.75	41.02	69.58
12	Nagpur	0.40	0.34	4.34	13.60	29.16	47.80

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में वन माफिया

3556. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह** : क्या **पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में वन माफिया के सक्रिय होने की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया है और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कानूनी तथा सरकारी कार्यवाही के बावजूद वन माफिया पहले से भी ज्यादा सक्रिय हो गया है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

देश में प्रदूषित शहर

3557. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव** : क्या **पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सबसे अधिक प्रदूषित पहले 10 शहर कौन-कौन से हैं तथा इनमें प्रदूषण का वर्तमान अनुपात कितना-कितना है ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) देश में प्रदूषण-रहित 10 शहर कौन-कौन से हैं ?